WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE The Great English Remedy.



The Democrat.

Entered at the Post-Office as Second-Clas Matter

ADVERTISING RATES. Netices For Bale, Rent, etc., not ex-

eeding five lines, 50 conts for one in Resolutions of Respect, Obituary Notice es. etc., half rate, or 5 cents per line. Local notices, etc., in reading columns 10 cents per line.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET,

LAWRENCE T. NEAL of Boss WILLIAM A. TAYLOR of Franklin. JUDGE SUPREME COURT, JOHN W. SALTER of Darks, B. C. BLACKBURN, of Coshocton. ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN P. BAILEY of Putnam,

POOD AND DAIRY COMMISSIONER, PATRICK H. MCKROWN of Hamilton. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET,

MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS, LOUIS B. WILHELM of Summit

OTTO E. YOUNG, of Massilion. WILLIAM A. GENTRY, of Canton. WILLIAM WAGNER, of Bartville. ATLEE POMERENE, of Canton. For Commissioner, PATRICK SCANLON, of Alliance. For Infirmary Director, EDWARD SEXAUER, of Canton,

THE terrible tidal storms which have swept the Atlantic coast here from the West Indies up, are no doubt, directly traceable to a Democratic administra-

CONGRESSMAN DONOVAN, Democrat from Ohio, is the only member of the Ohio delegation recorded for free coinage of silver, in the Bland amend-

JOHN LLOYD THOMAS OF New York addressed the Holmes county Prohibitionists in convention, confining his remarks chiefly to the advocacy of free silver. Free drunks are not in the present canvass.

A PRAIRIE schooner passed through Lyons, Kan., last week with the following notice printed on the wagon cover:

"In God we trust In Colorado we bust:

But let her rip, For we're bound for the Cherokee Strip,"

Or 124 Republican votes on the Wilson bill, to repeal the purchasing clause headed young ones will besiege the of the Sherman silver act, 100 voted for it and 24 against, including Cannon of not school room to house them and Illinois Of 215 Democratic votes on train them to be useful citizens. Just help it along will profit by it."-New the bill, 140 were cast for repeal and 75 why there is not school room the Reagainst it. Of the 75 Democrats vot- pository attempts to tell in the following against repeal, only 9 were from the ling: North and one of the 9 was Congressman Ikirt.

CHOLERA is reported from all points in continental Europe, and one case has appeared in England. The laxity in sanitation in American cities may be our ruin yet. The sultry September weather is to come. The only safeguard is cleanliness, and Canton has enough foul-smelling, dirty corners to remind us that right here is a city that needs more attention.

THE breaking down of telegraph lines by the cyclones and tornadoes in summer and the weight of ice and snow in winter, seems to point imperatively to the time when we shall have underground wires. While the cost of laying them would be something, yet the companies would soon make up the difference in unbroken service, while the business interest of the whole country would be greatly promoted by underground lines.

A CANTON philosopher says: "A little independent thought on the part of the great majority of Americans would put a stop on the present senseless cry against the new administraare too prone to believe everything themselves to be. they hear."

McKinley never did anything worth | pushing to the front. mentioning for Mahoning county. In Youngstown is the largest city in the district, but Canton is to have a far more costly government building .-Youngstown Vindicator.

THE de dision of the United States Senate, yesterday, that a Governor has no power to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy, when the legislature fails to elect, is an important one. By a vote of 33 to 29 Lee Mantle, of Montana, and John B. Allen of Washington, were both deprived of seats. They are both Republicans but the decision is applicable in case of the Democratic apntee in Wyoming, now resigned. The Senate now stands: Democrats 44, Republicana 38, Populists 3, and bree vacunt seats that cannot be filled antil the respective legislatures meet and elect, the chances being that the cats will not be filled by the present

WHAT WILL M'KINLEY SAY?

The Cleveland Leader of this mornng asserts what now seems pretty plain to every one, that "the voting in the House of Representatives yesterday renders practically certain the repeal of the law known as the Sherman act which provides for the purchase, every month, of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion and the issue thereon of treasury notes to the value of the silver bought," and adds: "We are glad to assure our readers that the repeal of the bullion purchase law is at hand and that the principle sentimental hindrance to a revival of prosperity is

about to be swept away." The above is from the leading exponent of McKinleyism in the state of Ohio and stands for the sentiment of the Republican party of the state concerning the unsoundness of the Republican silver purchasing act of 1890 and its deleterious effect upon the country.

The question now arises as to what McKinley will say now. Happily his record is at hand, lauding the Sherman act of 1890 as the condensed wisdom of the ages. Read it over and compare it with his utterances now. This extract is from Mr. McKinley's speech at Hartman's hall, Grand Rapids, Mich., shortly after the passage of the Sherman Silver Purchasing act bill. He said:

What have we dorre? We have passed the silver bill—the best silver bill that was ever put upon our statute books. What does it do? It utilizes every ounce, every pennyweight of the silver product of the United States. The government buys 4,500,000 ounces every thirty days, and issues its treasury notes for that sum, and make them redeemable in gold or silver, and makes them receivable for debt, public and private, absolutely a legal tender and private, absolutely a legal tender that puts in cir ulation a little more than two millions every thirty days, and in addition to what is put in circulation under the old law, the two millions of coinage a month. Then we have made this silver as good as gold, and silver today is nearer on an equality with gold than it has been for sighteen years and than it has been for eighteen years; and why shouldn't they be side by side in the business of this great country?

Grover Cleveland's administration discounted silver from the moment of its inauguration to the conclusion of his term; aye, he commenced discounting it before he was inaugurated, and wrote a letter to several representatives in Congress, demanding a suspension of the coinage of two millions of money, and said if it was not done it would produce financial disaster. It was not done and we had no financial disaster.

We said in our platform of 1888 that gold and silver must be used as money.
We made that pledge good, for gold
and silver are together, side by side,
self reliant, each distinct in individuality, but like unto each other as those

THE REPOSITORY ON SCHOOLS.

attack upon the Canton high school system. The trend of a labored editorial, in a recent issue, is to the effect that less higher education and more school houses where "the three r. r. s" The Repository says the school bell country, through which business is will soon be heard in the land and tow partly conducted and industries are

One cause of lack of room is that the course of instruction in America has become top heavy, and too much money has been lavished on the high schools and ornamental branches. If a child is thoroughly well grounded in arithmetic, reading, writing, geography and United States history, all in the Eng-lish language, no other, it is enough for the State to do, unless there is plenty of funds. The rest of the education the ambitious young student can get for himself. The foundation in the English branch-

es thoroughly laid is what every State government in this country owes to its children of school age. It is better that there should be not one pupil edu-cated in the high school branches than that ten, or even one, should be deprived of the perfect training in the common branches. This truth will be recognized in the future at any rate. Let us have room, room for the little ones, the forlorn children of foreign parentage who come troop ing into the school houses every autumn, unwashed, unkempt, it may be, and not knowing a word of English sometimes. Let every one of them be received and taught morality, English and cleanliness. They have the future greatness of this republic in their hands.

Now, it is very well known that Canton needs more and better school houses, to meet the needs of her growing population. The ward schools are crowded and such a poor makeshift as tion. We should not be surprised if the overflow building of the Cherry Grover Cleveland should called to ac- street school, for instance, ought not to count for the dry weather we have be tolerated by a progressive people been having lately, and for the dried such as Cantonians, in general lines of up condition of the grass. The masses business and advancement, have shown

But Canton's finances are on a good solid basis and her schools and school THERE is one thing about Congress- | buildings should be the very best. And man Ikirt that people irrespective of | in all grades, instead of dropping below party will like-he will work hard to the average Canton has established in do any favors for his constituents, educational matters, she should be

Particularly is it a public duty for favors, in appointments and even in the public schools to provide for the government buildings, county and city | children of the public, who are the men have nothing for which to be thankful, and vomen who are to shape public destinies in the future.

> The teaching of reading, writing, geography and United States history "is enough for the state to do," says the Repository, "the rest of the education the ambilious young student can get for himself." And again, "let the forlorn children of foreign parentage, who come trooping into the school house every autumn, unwashed, unkempt," "be received and taught morality, Eug-

lish and cleanliness." This is quite in line with many recent utterances of the organs of the g. o. p. that there is getting to be too one voted solidly against free coinage, much book learning among the young voters of the country, for the party of vote in Fennsylvania, as already noted. much book learning among the young voters of the country, for the party, of high easte and prejudice to continue to do a land office business.

It will be a sorry day for this country when our splendid public school system, securing equal and exact justice to the children of the poor, with the

children of the rich, is stricken down. More and better ward schools, as feeders for the very best high school in the state of Ohio, will alone satisfy the people of Canton. Let the Repository make a note of it.

Indianapolis expects anywhere between 200,000 and 300,000 thousand at the Grand Army Encampment next week. This ought to help out the banks.

Gov. McKinley has always been a candidate who cost his party much effort and money to pull him through. He has alwayi owed his victories largely to the substantial aid given him by the protected manufacturers in way of heavy contributions. The question any intelligent hope of his success this fall hangs on the matter of the degree of blood letting to which the protected barons will consent this time-Alliance Critic.

THE World of Novelties would be a fitting name for the World's Fair and its ever varying attractions. Last night there was a presentation As You Like It in Jackson park, with the lawn for a stage. In the cast were Ross Coughlan, Laura Bert, Maude Harrison, Helen Bancroft, Addie Cora Reid, Alexander Salvini, Charles Coughlan, John Glendenning, Clarence Handysides, Tom Seabrook, John T. Sullivan, Jimmy Powers and Sandow, the strong man as "Charles the wrestler." The wrestling match between Orlando (Alexander Salvini) and Sandow was a romantic feature of realistic acting.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY went over to East Liverpool the other night, nominally to attend a private reception, but in reality, as it turned out, to make a political speech, although premising his remarks with the assertion that he ought not to do so. He told the assembled potters that the hard times were wholly due to a Democratic administration, and that should he be re-elected Governor this fall he would see that there were two day's work for one man, instead of one day's work for two men as now. It looks as though Governor McKinley were growing apprehensive that the high protected industries would not fork up promptly with the where-with-al for an old-fashioned McKinley campaign, so he went, over there to scare them up a little.

"THOSE people, men and woman, who have been carrying superfluous currency in their pockets, or locking it up in bureau drawers, or hiding it in the garret under the rafters, or corking it tight in a bottle, or sewing it in their clothes, or secreting it in a hole in the ground beneath a stone, or wearing it in a belt around the waist, or shoving The Canton Repository makes an it down the upper part of the stocking of the left leg, just below the garter or putting it under the carpet in a corner on the sly, or confiding it to the care of somebody in a whisper, might as well now fetch it forth and let it pass into are taught is the demand of the hour. the general body of the currency of the carried on. That substitute for curhalls of learning and regrets there is rency which bears the name of 'confidence' is returning, and the people who

> Ex-Speeker Reed has given notice that he will not come to Ohio to speak in behalf of his former congressional associate, Gov. McKinley. Mr. Reed was emphatic in his expressions concerning the stripe of Republicans that grow out here in Ohio. He thinks them a mean lot. They sent for bim in their distress before and he came, expecting decent treatment. He didn't get it. He was hustled from place to place, and made to deliver several speeches a day, having to turn out sometimes at 4 o'clock in the morning to get to his speaking place. The expecting decent treatment. He didn't markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and labor classes, the first and most defenceless to get to his speaking place. The expecting decent treatment. He didn't markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and labor classes, the first and most defenceless. czar made a cruel swipe at McKinley, saying it was easy enough for him to repeat his one speech three or four times a day, but it was different with a speaker who was expected to get off something fresh each time. The sight of the man from Maine in his stunning clothes would be a sweet boon in the campaign, but it seems that we must get along without it, because of the meanness of the Ohio Republicans in the past.-Cleveland Plain Dealer,

HOW THEY VOTED.

Nineteen votes were cast by the Ohio delegation, in the silver vote, yesterday Of the these Congressman Donovan, alone, voted for free coinage and Congressman Ikirt against the Wilson bill. On the Bland proposition for free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, the proposition received 124 votes and there were 226 votes cast against it, a majority against free coin-

age of 102. Of the minority votes 102 came from the south and the northern states west of the Missouri river; 14 from the northern states west of Pennsylvania and east of the Missouri river, one from Ohio, and one, that of Mr. Sibley of the Venango district from Penn-

sylvania. Of the majority votes 97 were from the states east of Ohio and north of Delaware, 79 from the northern states west of Pennsylvania and east of the Missouri river, and 50 from the south and the northern states west of the

Missouri river. From every one of the sixteen southern states one or more votes were cast against free coinage. Of the twelve western states eight delegations voted solidly for free coinage. Of the seven middlestates Iowa and Wisconsin yoted solidly against free colnage, and each of the others gave a majority against it. Of the pine eastern states all but

At the remarkably successful school for boys, Kenyon Military Arademy, Gam-bier Onio, the masters are all college graduates and teachers of tried efficiency. Calets are given the most thorough prep-amtion for college or business. Send for the catalogue.

TO SETTLE SILVER BETS.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1893,

1. A bets B: That Grover Cleveland ran for President on a free silver platform. B says no. Who is right?

2. A also bets B: That the Democratic party has always been considered a free silver party. Who is right? Please decide.

A CONSTANT READER. In replying to the above it seems necessary to answer so as to be sure we all understand alike, just what free

If A's first bet is based on "free silver," as it has been applied to the Bland-Allison amendment, viz: The coinage of demonetized silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or such ratio as Congress may provide upon the same terms as govern the coinage of gold, then A is wrong and B is right. B has won the bet.

Again, If A's bet is based on "free silver," remonetized and restored to its full functions as money, to be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, or such ratio as Congress may provide, on the same terms as govern the coinage of gold. then A is right and B is wrong. A has won the bet.

2. If A's second bet is based on "free silver," as applied to the Bland-Allison amendment, viz: The coinage of demonetized silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, or such ratio as Congress may provide. upon the same terms as govern the coinage of gold, then A is wrong and B right. B has won the bet.

Again. If A's second bet is based on "free silver," remonetized and restored to its full functions as money, to be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, or such ratio as Congress may provide, on the same terms as govern the coinage of gold, then A is right and B wrong. A has won the bet.

In 1873 the Republicans demonstized silver and made gold, or paper based on gold, the only legal tender for debts, public and private, thus increasing the wealth of the creditor classes, and decreasing the wealth of the debtor classes, while adding largely to their obligations. Thus silver became the slave and gold the master.

For twenty years the Republicans kept this policy in full force; then they added iniquity to iniquity by the passage of the Sherman silver purchase bill. In common phrase, they first set up gold as king and put silver out to enforced bondage and then. having debased and degraded silver, they put it up on an auction block, built by John Sherman and his Republican colleagues, and knocked it off to its master, gold.

It was the old story of master and slave. The discrimination in favor of gold sent it up, and the discrimination against silver sent it on the down grade to complete degredation.

It was with this unjust and unpatriot c legislation, with all its deplorable effects in view, that the Democratic National Platform had to deal when it uttered the following ringing declara-tion for emancipated, or free silver, on a parity with gold, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC DECLARATION. We denounce the Republican legis-lation, known as the Sherman Act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintainance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the victims of unstable money flunctuating currency.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S ACCEPTANCE. In his letter of acceptance President Cleveland committed himself, plainly, to this kind of "free silver," provided for in the National Democratic plat-

ferm of 1892, as follows: The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever the form of the people's currency, National or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental actions, or by wise and careful laws, that no one be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing nower. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. the adjustment of our currency.

ANOTHER SILVER INQUIRY. BARRYVILLE, Aug. 26, '93, EDITOR DEMOCRAT: Did the Demo cratic platform at Chicago recommend free coinage of silver. A READER. Our correspondent is referred to the answer to questions of A and B above.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the dis eased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional reme dies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous living of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this onbe restored to its nor-mal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever-nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous

is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Dearness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 15c.

THE SILVER RACKET.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE WHEN THE SHER. MAN REPEAL PASSED

Congressman Ikirt Votes Against Both Free Silver and Repeal—Standing Alone in the Ohio Delegation—Changes of Frominent Congressmen During the

Washington, Aug. 28.—It was a great day in the House when the test vote of Congress was to be taken on the repeal of the Sherman silver act. Though the day was fixed for voting, which is usually dry and dull, yet the galleries were crowded, a large preponderance being ladies in summery attire.

The repeal men entered confident; the silver men were in anxious conference.

silver men were in anxious conference.
Mesers. Harter, Rayner and Tom Johnson looked proud and happy, conscious
that their side was on top.

The voting marked some curious developments and showed the power of the administration in shaping public policy. Congressman Ikirt, having taken a stand against both Bland free coinage and the Wilson bill, recorded his vote against each. He was the only member of the Ohio delegation, Republican, or Democrat, whose vote was recorded against the Wilson bill.

Wilson bill.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Wilson bill having been read, Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) offered his amendment—that of free coinage at the present ratio of 15 to 1.

The first indication of the "game" feeling on both sides was the almost unanimous vote in favor of the yeas and nays on the amendment, Mr. Bland was on his feet promptly with his first amendment and stood up to his bargain like a man, demanding the "regular order," to snuff out Mr. McMillen's attempt to create a diverson with an amendment confining free coinage to the American product. "I think I know the amendment the gentleman from Tennessee would propose," said he in his blunt way. "It is for the free coinage of the American product alone, and that is not free coinage at all."

The amendment was defeated by a vote

The amendment was defeated by a vote of year 124, nays 226, amid applause from the anti-silver men, who received one more majority than was expected.

Mr. Bland, from a seat at the extreme left of the Speaker, smiled grimly as he heard the result, nervously chewing and rocking to and fro on his pivot chair. The figures seem to show that a majority of the Demogratic manhars would avainst

figures seem to show that a majority of the Democratic members voted against

With the close of the roll call the clerk. a uncounced a single pair, specify-ing with great particularity the side on which cach member would have voted if present. This is a common custom in the which each member would have voted if present. This is a common custom in the Setate, but very unusual in the House, and indicated with what extreme care the pairing contract was made. It is very uncommon also, to find so few members paired, and the roll call revealed only eight absentees who had not provided to make their votes count in the total result. With the wave of applause and jubilation which swept over the hall as the crushing defeat of free coinage was announced, the whols House seemed to take a deep breath, and to lose interestin what was to follow for the next few votes. These were on the various ratios, but everyone knew that the ratio day was not only dead, but buried, ten days ago.

The first of the ratio votes was taken

The first of the ratio votes was taken amid such a buzzing as fairly drowned the voice of the clerk at times, and the few voice of the clerk at times, and the few members who were keeping tally on the rest were compelled to appeal to the Speaker repeatedly to preserve enough order to make hearing possible.

Mr. Bland asked a yea and nay vote on the question of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 and secured it. As the clerk bagan calling the roll, Mr. Bryan walked down the outer aisle, calm and grave, around to where the silver leader sat.

around to where the silver leader sat

voted in favor of 16 to 1. The slight gain voird in favor of 18 to 1. The sight gains made on the higher ratios was not unexpected by some of the leaders, and it was the published impression of these that the ratio of 20 to 1 would poll the largest vote recorded in favor of free coinage. The result of the roll call was year 119, nays

Only the "old stagers" on the silver side stood in for the 17 to 1 ratio. For the most part that faction was not going to fool with any ratio if it could not get the one it wanted, Man after man who had voted "aye" on the fires roli call voted "no" on on the second, and many others left the chamber indifferent to the result. When it came to the 18 to 1 amendment the charus of dissatisaction which arose when Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, insisted on his demand for the yeas and nays showed that the house was in no temper for childish delays. It was to be noted that Mr. Bland, to whom this whole business is deadly earnest, and not mere tomfoolery, did not join in the demand, but lay back in his seat showing as much composure as he could command.

The vote on the second ratio amendment made a slightly better showing for the silver men, not because of any considerable increase in their vote, but a falling off in the number of their adversaries. By the time the third vote was called Mr. Bland had recovered his mind enough to make the demand for the yeas and nays himself, although he did not stay in his seat long enough to see how things were going. The auti-silver men, also, who had united the efforts to prevent further roll calls, concluded to let the thing go and put everybody on record on every phase of the question.

Not near as much interest was taken on the second vote, which was on the ratio of 17 to 1. The decisive vote on the 16 to 1 ratio seemed to disinhearten the silver men and in-place of the attention which was paid to the flist, was substituted a listlessness which spread throughout the hall. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of yeas 100, nays 230. The Populist members did not vote. The members who voted for the 16 to 1 ratio, but against the 17 to 1 ratio, were Messars. Bett, Brookshire, Bryan. Coon, Doolittle, Geary, Haaris, Holman, Latimer, Maguire, McKeighan, McLeurlo, Post, Strait, Sweet, Talbert, and Taylor, (Dem. 13d.)

The gentlemen who voted for 16 to 1. but who declined to

ORPRICE'S

Osed in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

SCHOOL OPENING

CREATES AN INTEREST IN

Only a few days more and the bell will ring that calls the boys to school.

ARE YOUR BOYS READY?

All this week we shall offer great inducements to parents by closing out all broken lines in Boys' Clothing, in short and long Pants suits at reduced prices. We have just got in the latest styles, and they will be at the lowest prices ever quoted on new goods.

Short Pant Suits, -Long Pant Suits, from \$1 up. from \$3 up. Shirt Waists, for school wear, - 19, 35 & 50c Boys' Hats, both in cloth and derbys.

Stockings, and about everything for a complete School Outfit, are here at most attractive prices

AT THE UNION.

VICARY & KENNEDY, 38 and 40 North Market Street, Canton, Ohio.

NOW SAVE MONEY.

To force the sale of our immense stock, we offer all goods at prices regardless of cost.

T WILL PAY YOU

To call, and convince yourselves of the truth or our state ment. that

WE ARE BOUND TO UNLOAD.

They talked some time, and then Mr. Bryant by easy stages made his way back to his own seat.

The vote on the question of free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1 resulted, yeas 100 nays 240. On this vote besides the loss of Populist votes, the members of that party withholding their votes, there were several negative votes from those who voted in favor of 16 to 1. The slight gains and then Mr. One Dollar buys you the equivalent of

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS:

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits sacrificed at

≪REDIGULOUSLY LOW PRICES.▷

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME!

Lowenstein Bros.' Philadelphia Clothing 18 & 20 E. Tuscarawas St.

The Cheapest Store in Town.

NOW LET THE BOYS HAVE A DAY!

It will soon be school time again, and they will want

SCHOOL SUITS!

A respectable, new suit is coverage to a boy. But get a good suit and save your money. We have hundreds to select from, which we bought at a sacrifice sale for cash. After you see them you will buy, because they are good and cost so little.

2 South Pub. Square, Canton.